

KYRGYZSTAN

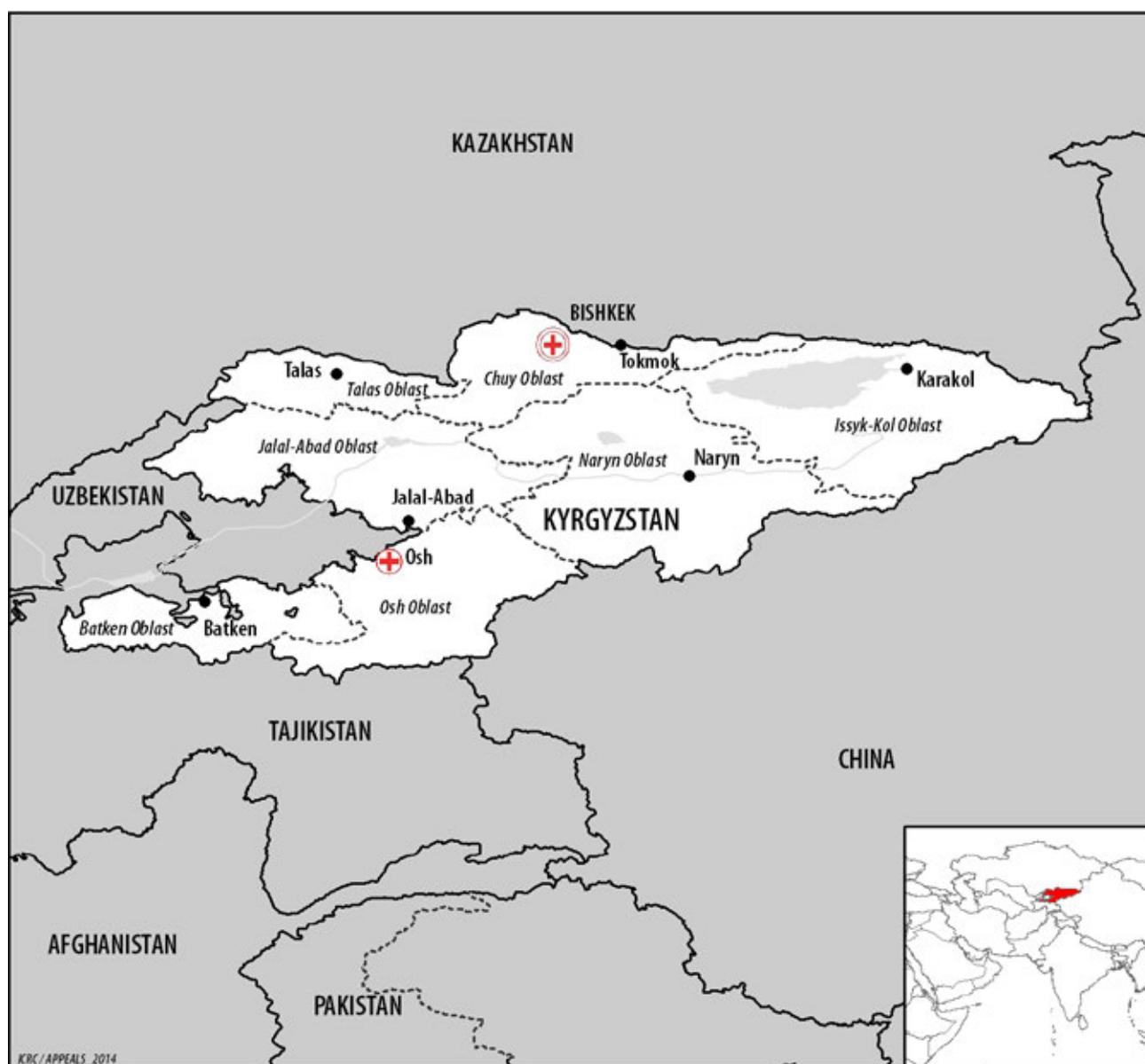
Active in the country since 1992, the ICRC opened a delegation in Kyrgyzstan in 2011. It works to protect and assist people affected by tensions or violence and people detained for security reasons, while providing support regarding health-related issues, particularly TB, in places of detention. The ICRC promotes norms relevant to the use of force among security forces and the incorporation of IHL into national legislation, academic curricula and the armed forces' doctrine, training and sanctions. The ICRC works in partnership with and helps the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan strengthen its capacities.

BUDGET IN KCHF

Protection	1,038
Assistance	5,845
Prevention	737
Cooperation with National Societies	461
General	-
Total	8,080
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	493

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	14
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	77



ICRC delegation



ICRC sub-delegation

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2014

- ▶ people in rural/tension-prone areas access quality health services at 2 primary health centres and 1 referral hospital, strengthened through material support and staff training, including in emergency-room trauma management
- ▶ the authorities envisage the integration of emergency-room trauma courses, conducted by local instructors, into the training of the national emergency medical services
- ▶ detainees access appropriate health care through a pilot project to improve such services in 5 places of temporary detention and following the completion of the first phase of the centralization of TB treatment in 1 penal institution
- ▶ the Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent Society strengthens its emergency preparedness and response capacities and, with the help of the national IHL committee, its status as an auxiliary to the State authorities
- ▶ the national IHL committee takes steps to develop legal frameworks for the protection of missing persons and their families and for the incorporation of sanctions for war crimes into the penal code
- ▶ the armed forces, including border troops, take IHL and internationally recognized standards into account in the revision of their doctrine

ASSISTANCE		Targets (up to)
CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.)		
Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	15,000
WOUNDED AND SICK		
Hospitals		
Hospitals supported	Structures	1
Water and habitat		
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	11

CONTEXT

Demarcation issues in the south of the country continue to mar cross-border community relations, while at the government level, disputes over the development of trans-border water resources have created tensions with neighbouring countries.

To prepare for the possible consequences of the withdrawal of NATO troops from Afghanistan in 2014, the Kyrgyz armed forces have begun participating in regional action, including through military exercises with other Central Asian countries.

The parliament of Kyrgyzstan has ratified the termination of the lease on the Manas Transit Centre, a US military

supply base, effective July 2014. Kyrgyzstan continues to pursue strategic discussions with the Russian Federation on economic and security issues, notably through the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) and the Customs Union. It is also engaging with China through the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and seeking to forge closer economic and cultural ties with Turkey and Gulf Cooperation Council member States.

The government is working with various external organizations and development actors to tackle persistent economic woes and widening gaps in the delivery of basic services such as health care and education, which are causes for further tensions and social discontent.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

As the situation in Kyrgyzstan continues to normalize, the ICRC will focus on emergency preparedness, while continuing to address humanitarian needs linked to detention, missing persons and, to a lesser extent, longstanding deficiencies in public service delivery. To support these activities, it will pursue efforts to promote an environment conducive to respect for IHL and humanitarian principles and garner support for ICRC activities.

Given the lingering tensions and social discontent, the ICRC will continue to support essential services in boosting their capacities to prepare for and respond to any potential violence. To this end, it will reinforce the skills of medical staff in emergency-room trauma management and rehabilitate health facilities in remote border areas. Through technical, financial, material and training support, it will help the Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent Society improve its readiness to respond to the needs of people affected during emergencies, particularly in the areas of first aid and restoring family links. It will work with selected water boards to maintain rehabilitated water infrastructure, providing access

to safe water for communities. Through regular dialogue with communities and with central and local authorities, it will monitor the situation in tension-prone areas in order to identify any actual or potential protection needs, while raising awareness of its mandate and activities in situations of violence.

While pursuing access to all detainees, the ICRC will visit people held by the Ministry of Interior and the State Service for the Execution of Punishment (GSIN) and provide the authorities with confidential feedback on inmates' treatment and living conditions. It will facilitate contact between detainees and their relatives and help improve living conditions through material and structural assistance, including in places of temporary detention in southern Kyrgyzstan. Financial, material and structural support to the authorities in controlling TB, in particular extensively- and multi-drug-resistant (XDR/MDR) strains, will continue, with the ICRC helping them streamline treatment in the penitentiary sector into one central facility, Penal Institution 31. Until then, ad hoc support for the maintenance of

TB treatment in Penal Institution 27 will continue. In parallel, the ICRC will work with the authorities in resolving systemic deficiencies in the delivery of health care for detainees held in places of temporary detention.

The ICRC will advocate with the authorities to provide families with information on the fate of relatives still missing in relation to the 2010 violence or on the progress of their search. Meanwhile, it will direct the families to external service providers for legal, economic and psychological support.

To help advance IHL integration, the ICRC will encourage the government to accede to IHL treaties and support it in enacting implementing legislation, including by helping build the related capacities of the national IHL committee.

Seminars and workshops will aim to encourage the armed forces to take IHL into consideration in their operational decision-making.

Dialogue with the authorities, weapon bearers, community leaders, members of the international community and other influential sectors of society, as well as engagement with the media and the wider public, will seek to promote awareness of and gain support for humanitarian concerns, including those relating to the Health Care in Danger project, IHL, and the ICRC's mandate and activities.

The ICRC will coordinate its activities with those of its Movement partners and other humanitarian actors to maximize impact, identify unmet needs and avoid duplication.